SOMENEW STAGE EFFECTS.

THE PLATTIN SCHOONER IN "THE CALIFR" THAT WAS.

Resiring a Mummy With Electricity-The Making of a Rainbow-A Duel With Making of a Rainbow-A Duel With Historic Currents to Make the Swords (lash Fire Devices for Grand Opera,

if this be not the golden, it is certainly the mechanical are of the drams. Never before In all the history of the thesplan's art was so anch attention paid as at present to the purely am seems to be the watchword of the and-ofthe-contary-stage; and the stage carpenter has become a personage.

Whether the tremendous demand for mechannal effects among managers is or is not a rayorable sign, the critics must decide. e, at least, discuss. The scope of this article marris embraces a description of some recent elopments in this direction.

In begin with, there is electricity. Nearly per cent, of recent offects are in some manare connected with matters electrical. As an maintaing medium electricity can be handed with far greater ease and safety than gas, and more varied and dazzling results can be obtained from its use. When Robert Hillard, who is now playing the part of a mummy brought to life, wishes to explain his reviviention to an intelligent audience, he calls in the aid of the stage electrician. Several oung women apply a real current to the ancent corpse, and awaken the dormant life in his yelne. In "Niebe"-a comedy of a decade ince wherein a somewhat similar revival was supposed to take place, the electrical current was left to the imagination. To-day Mr. Hilhard believes that to convince his audience he must make his battery wire sizzle, and let the current be seen playing about the cerements of the mummy.

When he asked the theatrical electricians to produce this effect for him, however, nearly every one of the craft in New York declared it impossible. One only would undertake the dangerous undertaking, and he labored for months before he accomplished his plans. To show glints of lightning playing around a wrapped up human body is no easy task, when the safety of the enclosed is to be considered. The final production of Mr. Hilliara's project was distinctly ingenious.

The mummy's coffin is double, being of fron on the inside, but presenting a wooden surface o the audience. Bo h eneasings stand on end, the Iron one resting on pivots above and below son a little playing room on each side being sllowed, so that it can be moved bither and thither for half an inch or thereabouts. The use of this device is alternately to make and break the current-producing flashes of light between the outer and inner cases,

The iron care is connected to one side of a current circuit; a strip of iron in the inner rim of the wooden case is connected to the other side of the circuit. Little strips of metal are also connected with the long fron strip and are sibrated against the iron inner case. A stage hand stationed at a crank behind the mummy case is enabled to shake it backward and foreard producing makes and breaks of the current between the two cases, resulting in arcs or flashes of electric flame all around the boxes. The effect is vivid and to the audience is a sufficient cause for the mummy's coming to life. The invention of the stage mechanic, how-

ever, is not limited to electrical effects by any means. In one of the scenes of "The Caliph. a two-masted schooner was represented coming into a harbor. It is in ministure, as if it were to the distance. It tacks from side to -lde ross the stage, apparently turning endwise to the audience. As a matter of fact, it is made of several flat pieces of tin which side one past the other, giving the effect of its having turned completely around. The boat is arranged in sections. The bow is one section; the masts and stern comprise the others. There are four runwars, one for each of these sections. They are back of one another, out to the audience the various parts of the boat appear to stand in the same plane. As the hall is painted black it adps along the illusion. The low has a hinged piece to which the bowsprit is attached. This is the only piece that really turns around. As the boat sails across the stage the sections, being attached to one another by nieces of cord, follow in regular order. As the boat nears the end of the stage and is suparontly about to tack, a stage hand who capates the contrivance slowly builts a rord which causes they various sections of the boat to take gradually behind one another. This, of the capates to be gradually turning around. When all the sections occupy a position directly hard of one another, the boat appears to stand bow-on to the audience, the bow piece laving the shape of a boat in that position and effectively covering up all the other sections. ing turned completely around. The boat is arovering up all the other sections. the loadsprit gradually points in the opposite exertion to that which it first fellowed, and the older surface opening out again into their craning positions opening out again into their craning positions opening out again into their craning positions complete the fillusion of the least's having turned around. The ends of the section are shared alther therefore the strin looks natural in either position. The schooler half comes to endion apparently in the distance. This fillusion has been tried before with inhibiture rowbeats, but never with vessels to which sails are attacled.

In "Inder the Polar Star," a purely scenic that, the action of which takes place in Arctic regions to more also around the polar Star, a purely scenic that, the action of which takes place in Arctic regions to make the polar Star, a purely scenic that, the action of which takes place in Arctic regions to which sails are attacled.

In "Inder the Polar Star," a purely scenic that, the action of which takes place in Arctic regions to make the polar Star, a purely scenic that the followed and the dog couldn't read the "No dozs allowed" skins, and returned the next afternoon to the grave of his dead master. When driven off he would disappeared. His absence was noticed, and disappeared. His absence was noticed, and then the polar Star, and most attached to the marginal manner of the properties of the head of the marginal manner of the polar star, and then disappeared. His absence was noticed, and the disappeared was a "Fata Morgana," and most attached to the polar star, and most attached to the polar star, and most attached to the polar star, and the polar star, and the star disappeared was a prayed digrer caught him before dark and drove him, whining, over the fence.

NEW FORK'S NIW ARCHITECIURE.

I reach Methods as Shown in the Addition to the Hotel Renaissance.

The Sax referred last week to the increasing implicating of French architecture in New York at its the application of its theories to larger the and had duddings. The accompanying poture shows the new addition to the Hotel Ferausine at the santhwest corner of Forty-thrid street and Fifth avenue. It is regarded

agency. In the aurors scene the rays of light are projected against a back drop scene. The breaking of the ice in this play is an excellent piece of work, both as regards sceling and hearing. Cobblestones rattied about in casks containing broken crockery, and shot shaken in the backs contribute the noise of the rending ice does, which are of harmless wood and canvas. The burning of a ship in this ultra-melodrama was actually condemned by the New York Fire Department, until it was explained that the aupoaced dangerous sparks which filled the stage were merely pieces of glit foll blown about by bellows, and reflecting the lycopodium flames below.

A great many of the effects in grand opera this year will be produced by the lantern process. The instrument used looks like a plotographic camers. An intense light is received from a bunch of incandescent lamps, or from an are focussing lamp, and is concentrated and projected through a plano-convex iens. The regulation painted sildes are not used. Their place is taken by revolving glass disks. The disks are centred above or beside the lens so that when revolving the centre of the radius will be exposed to the light. Various atmospheric effects are produced by the different clates. A rain plate, for instance, is a rhiss disk marked with concentric streaks of paint. The circles are broken, so as to account for the beginning and cessation of a rain drop. When this plate is revolved in the apparatus the effect produced is a capital representation of a driving rain. The rapidity with which the plate is revolved decides the force of the storm. A rhow plate is made in the same manner, except that daubs of whate paint take the place of the black streaks. Effects of fleeting clouds can also be made with a plate, although the plate made be centred above the lens, so as to give the illusion a horizontal trend. The large defect is very realistic. When the rider passes, another plate with the apparatus. When the first rider denarias haven more effective by the use of plates. The ci

lash of lycopodium powder which is caused a spark from an electric battery concealed

outside of his own fraternity.

From the Cleveland Recorder.

It was only a doz, but dogs have memories hich are oftentimes more constant than those humans. Passersby who turned at the bund of a series of piteaus yelps and saw a anni yellow hound orlinge from the kicks of prave digrer and seramble over the Woodnit Cemetery fence Sunday afternoon hardly use it a moment's notice. But the dog has history and is known as "Old Shadow."

THE ARMY'S EASY BERTHS.

POSTS THAT OFFICERS LIKE, AND SOME THAT THEY DETEST. Joys of the Artilleryman's Life at New

Where Society's Arms Are Open to Offi-cers-Posts Where Desolatation Reigns. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.-The autumnal shiftng of regular army troops has begun. The shake-up this year is unexpectedly thorough and comprehensive, and the joys and griefs of the officers involved in the transfers are correspondingly great, a fact visible even to the naked eye of him who has the merest exoteric knowledge of the heights of happiness and the depths of despair which this inevitable, annually recurring shifting season produces in the bosoms of United States army officers.

Few private citizens possess knowledge so exact and appreciative of the points of difference between New York and Arizona, California and Idaho, the District of Columbia and Wyoming. as the men with the shoulder strans. Acquired chiefly through experience by the older officers in the service, and through hearsay by the young fellows fresh from West Point, this tremendous fund of information as to the relative advantages of existence in all parts of the country is of no merely superficial character, based upon such negative and unconvincing details as climatic conditions and natural surroundings, but is founded upon the sufferings in exile and zest in eventual recall of army officers. The private citizen and the army officer may differ in minor details of their respective viewpoints as to the inhabitableness of certain sections of the United States, but upon essential matters their judgment will generally be found to diverge very slightly. It is not likely, for instance, that an insurance agent with New York headquarters would hail with any great degree of delight an rger from the President of his company transferring him to some spot on the Molave Desert or the sage-brush plains of Western Nebraska. The whole career of an army officer is composed of such heartrending shifts, which, officially, they for the most part endure uncomplainingly. But many a moan they make at mess.

Artillerymen, especially those assigned to the heavy, or stationary batteries, have the best of departure of its magic power is symbolized by a shark of lycopodium powder which is caused by a spark from an electric battery concealed within the spear.

The Liliputians will have a rainbow effect in one of their plays this winter. A rainbow machine is a projecting apparatus, a modification of the magic lantern. No lens is used, its place being taken by a semi-circular opening in the front of the box. Strips of wire are fixed in this semi-circular opening so as to break the rays of light. The colors of the rainbow are produced by projecting a strong light through two prisms. The semi-circular opening decides the shape of the light as it appears on a back drop scene. When the p.i.ms are turned in opposite directions inside of the box, the most vivid colors are produced.

The "Black Crook" will start out on the road this year with a number of electric effects. One of the most striking is that in which Zamid causes fire to issue from his finger tips. The result is obtained by having two ends of an electric circult terminate in thimbles, one of which is carried on the thumb and the other on the middle finger. When these thimbles are brought together the result is an arc or finsh of electric light. The same result is obtained when the Hack track signs the fatal compact. One leaf of the book is composed of a sheet of copper. The pencil used is made of carbon. When the two are brought together the result was lighted to the sword handles, which are of mean plates set in the stage floor. The circuit is continued through metal heel plates and long wires concealed under the duellists who have a sword compact stand unon metal plates set in the stage floor. The circuit is continued through metal heel plates and long wires concealed under the duellists. The science of stage mechanism is by no means fixed. Even the stage electrician is very little related to his more distinguished brother—the general practitioner. The conditions of his calling are always changing, and he may be called upon to-day to do something which yeste their brothers in the other branches of arms in the matter of choice assignments. The sold orng of the officer in the heavy artillery branch of the United States service is in truth of the supremest kid-gloved order, and the wonder is not great that the lads at West Point struggle e hard for honors in order to gain the chance to enter it. The majority of the heavy artillery posts are situated in or near the large cities on both coasts, and the isolution of frontier soldiering, which is the common lot of the cavalryman and infantryman, or, as the enlisted men-put it, the "sabre-shiner" and the "dough boy," forms scarcely any part of the existence of the officers whose cape linings are red.

There is a fairly even division of epinion among the artillery officers as to the respective merits of New York harbor, Fort Monroe in Virginia, and the Presidio of San Francisco for their line of soldiering, the posts named being always first choice. The artillerymen devoted to the chain of posts in the vicinity of New York are generally men with money and club tastes equal to the task of disposing of it. As a regiment of artillery is usually kept within one military department for fr in eight to ten years there being only five regiments of artiflery, all told, and therefore less occasion for the frequent exercise of the interenanging system, the officer attached to a battery stationed at one of the New York harbor posts becomes pretty inti-mately acquainted with his own especial chair and his own particular table at his club. He is exceedingly likely to develop into a firstnighter at the theatres, and not infrequently becomes one of the dancing men at the cotilions. He is apt to become so completely in touch with the sights and sounds of New York after his decade of existence within a few miles of it that the universe ordinarily seems blank enough to him when the bombshell is exploded at the mess table that his regiment has received orders to move, or that he himself is to be transferred to another regiment. The only thing likely to mitigate the dismay of an artiflieryman thus cruelly wrenched from his favorite New York is an order to proceed either to Fort Monroe or to the Presidio.

It was only a dog, but dogs have memories which are oftentines more constant than those of humans. Passersly who turned at the sound of a series of piteaus yelps and saw a gaunt yellow bound oringe from the kicks of a grave digree and scramble over the Wood lami Cemetery fence Sunday afternoon hardly gave it a moment's notice. But the dog has a history and is known as "Old Shadow,"

Nearly three years ago a recluse died on West Piver street, alone and friendless but for this same gaint yellow hound, which had been the old man's effects was found a sum of money, not large, but enough to bury sim in a lone-some corner of Woodland Cemetery and a lone-some carner of Woodland Cemetery and the received of the present in pregnable ramparis, and muzzle-loading converted S-inon rilles, are and muzzle-loading converted S-inon rilles, are

try suicide. It is a significant fact, by the way, that all the army officers who have become afflicted with insanity during the last quarter of a century have belonged to the cavalry of the infantry branch, and in nearly every case the loss of reason has been traceable to the monotony, only relieved by severe hardship, of frontier soldiering. Not a single artillery man or engineer has ligured in the lists of insane army officers since the rebeillon. Soldiering shifts to which cavalry and infantry officers are constantly liable, there are a good many posts where officers in these branches may mines through joyous days. For the cavalrymen, Fort Myer, near this city, is perhaps the star assignment of the lot. An army officer of good carriage, good address, and good habits may have a lot of fun in Washington to atone for white ever misery he may have undergone in the mesquite country of the Texas Fanhandle or among the red bluffs of South Dakota. There are many opportunities here for him to don is full dress uniform, which may have been writnking in its case for any number of years previous, and the only dangerous competition that he is likely to chance upon in Washington to every year, possess a great deal more manners than morals. The cavalrymen are generally leading spirits in the fox hunts that take place here and among the adjacent Virsinia hills during the season, and the delist of hexations, who, as is beling exemptified more wormanners than morals, and the cavalryme are generally leading spirits in the fox hunts that take place here and among the adjacent Virsinia hills during the season, and the delist of hexations, who, as is beling exemptified more women with the lepers. The part of Molokai occupied by the lepers, and three-quarters of a mile wide, and contains a bout 15,000 acres. The Pacific Ocean beats upon the shore on three sides, and a huge, process of the contains and oranges grow wild. The stand is better managed under the Dole administration better managed under the Dole administration better m

young women with sufficient horsowomanship to take part in the drills themselves, were the occasion to swise.

Next to Fort Myer, the wearers of the yellow are perhaps more partial to Fort Leavenworth, kansas, than to any other post in which their branch is prominent. An exceedingly beautiful and attractive post in itself, Fort Leavenworth has granually, during the last twenty years, so extended its influence to the adjoining nandsome town of Leavenworth, the metropolis of Kansas, that the city has become practically an adjunct to the fort in a social sense. There are as many "firtation walks" and "sponning rows" and "doves groves" within the boundaries of the Fort Leavenworth garrison as there are at West Point, Moreover, the soldiering at Fort Leavenworth is easy enough for cavalrymen, infantrymen, and light arrillerymen, and the atmosphere of the post is found sufficiently lively by officers who have been bried for a few years in Fort Speckare, Idaho, Fort Grant, Texas, or other not-on-the-sinal carrisons, whose situations are only charted to the publications of the General Land Office.

Intantry officers are generally rather partial to Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, which has for several years been held down by the Fifteenth now banished for its sins to unspeakable Articons. As no good reason has as yet been advanced why any sine hounas being should desire to live in or near Chicago, it must be taken for granted that the "doughboy" officers only noorish their fondness for Fort Sheridan because it is a regimental headquarters, with band attachment, and because the post is roomy

nourish their fondames for Fort Sherman because it is a regimental hesiquariers, wiil band attachment, and because the post is roomy and comfortable. Moreover, it is within hitting distance of civi ization, for indiananois may be reached by only a few hours' ride. The others stationed at Fort Sherdan have frequently

reached by only a few boars estationed at Fort Sherndan have frequently been known to venture into Chicago, the office of the General commanding the department being in the Fullman building.

The infantry officer who has done his four or five years at san Carlos, or at Fort Whipple, or at Fort Sainey, or at Fort Shelling, or at Fort Assinitoine, in any of which and usany similar purastories he is likely to pine and die for the sight of human countenances other than those of his comrades in arins, halls with rapture an assignment either to Fort Logan, near Denveri Fort Douglas, near Sait Lake City; San Antonio liarracks, hear San Antonio, or Omaha Bartengaring and the organization of the comments of the content of the Fort Douglas, near Sait Lake City; San Antonio liarracks, hear San Antonio, or Omaha Barracks, near Omaha, Atter a few interminable rears of plugging sway with Springfields at hight-howling coyotes, of playing endices whist, or even of occasionally scouting through Argona after the ever-clusive Apache Koithers is give in the prospect of pulling un for a while at a post where clears do not wither or freeze before they are smoked, where all of the feminicity does not consist in the post launifies and where a newspaper or magazine is not begringed with a kall dust before it finally reaches the nost illusary.

Let It A Russell is only a short distance.

with a kill dust before it finally reaches the post library.

Fort D. A. Russell is only a short distance away from Cheyenne, a lively enough town after its own peculiar breezy Western fashion, and for this reason it would naturally seem to be a destrable post from the officer's point of view. But it is not. The reason it has achieved a reputation among army officers which classes it with Fort Yuma or Fort Kengh or any other of the desolate posts to be avoided, if possible, at all hazards, is that the town of Cheyenne has been practically presided over for a great many years by a Sheriff, whose unleviating, rancorous hatred for enlisted men of the United States army has made soldlering, either for officers or men, anywhere near the short burgh in Wyoming an actual misery. The enlisted man who ventures into cheyenne in the morning from Fort D. A. Russell, no matter has uprestit be may carry b meet or box scriptions; he may turn his glance from the liquid known as "red eye," is, through the instrumentality of this Sheriff, exceedingly likely to land in the Cheyenne cataboose before tight, and the hitteness which has sprint up over repeated impositions of this kind has frequently exasperated the officers stationed at Fort D. A. Russell to the making of formal complaints to the War Department in cases where special injustice has been dure.

Bananas and oranges grow wild. The Island is better managed under the Dole administration in the new Hawaiian republic than when the monarchy was in power. The sanitary conditions are better, and better houses and food are provided for the wretched beeple, who are never to leave the island and seldom to see their friends and relatives. The Roman Catholic Church has done more than any other denomination in the way of alleviating the lot of 1,240 residents of the leper colony. Every body k..ews of the sacrifice made by the late Father Damien, who went to Molokal in 1874, when he was a young, hea thy, and finely educated young priest, to make his home among the let ers and to die there. The good that Father Damien did in Molokat can hardly be expressed. Even in the midst of pain and helplessness through the literal rotting away of his hands, he went about daily visiting the dissased and dying and cheering the lepers. There are in the lener colony you two linear Catholic priests, who have cheerfully accepted the risk of disease and given up their live to comparative imprisonment, because they were in spired by Father Damien's example. Besides. there are six Catholic Sisters from New York and Pennsylvania, who went to the island last winter to live there until released by death, beminister to the girls and women at Molokai. The Methodists have built a little wooder church in the colony in the last two years, and there is service there every Wednesday and Sunday by a ciergyman named Winters. He lives alone on the remote part of the Island and goes to the colony to preach and pray. He is a very charitable man and draws no pay for his services. Besides, he sends quantities of food and clothing to the leners every holiday sea

diseased flock longer and better than the Catholic missionaries, who resign themselves to fate "The native Hawailans comprise over 9 per cent. of the lepers at Molekal. I saw about a dozen men of American birth among the diseased residents on the island. They had lived in the Sandwich Islands for years, and had become lepers. There are some Chines and Japanese and a sprinkling of Englishme and Germans. The leading physician in Hone lulu (a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York , told me that the disease is no doubt inoculated where there is an abrasion of the skin. The Hawalians have a dish of half-baked raw fish and roots - known as pol- and from one large vessel a whole fam ity and all the family friends eat at one time. A leper may be among them, and even he may not know that the disease is in his blood. He ips his hands into the food, and it is very easy see how another may thus contract leprosy

son. I believe he came from Syracuse, N. Y.

where he inherited a small fortune. He he

lieves that by extreme and censeless care be

can avoid becoming infected with leprosy, and

that he may thus be able to minister to all

The control of the co

studies their distress, and administers medicine for relief; he cheers them and he plans pleasures for them. He says his heart has been most moved by the score of Kanaka boys and girls in Molokal, who have been transported to the island, and vainly believe that some day they may so back to their fathers and mothers and sisters and brothers. He plans games for the little fellows, but they are so baily crippled and disabled by their progressing length of the company of the little fellows, but they are so baily crippled and disabled by their progressing length of the little fellows, but they are so baily crippled and disabled by their progressing length of the little fellows, but they are so baily crippled and disabled by their progressing length of the little fellows, but they are so baily crippled and disabled by their progressing length of the little fellows are disabled by their progressing length of the little fellows are disabled by the bound of the disabled by their progressing length of the beautiful the beautiful fellows with a veranda, around which are arranged a number of benches and some dishpans filled with warm water. Miscrable, decrept lepers come hobbling in until the benches are filled. Mr. Dutton, with true religious courage and sympathy, bathes the leprotic sores in the pans of water and applies fresh salve and bandazes. He cheers this one, gives a flower to another, helps another to an easy chair for a long rest, and does all that he can to make their existence easier to bear. A Chemanativenman has presented him with a large music box, and withle he is attending to these poor people, some of them without much of any feet stall, to is music box plays waltzes by Strauss—a strange piece of sarsasm.

"I have been asked many times since I was at Molokai as to how much physical pain the length of them and that the less of a foot or a hand is not painful. The Hawalians are a peculiarly happy, juvenile race of people, and whit heart, he all the company them white he have refer to the perfect from the c private cottages than be under the rules and restriction of the Church."

AN ENTERPRISING MERCHANT.

A Southern Teader with More Enterprise than a Tanker and as Likely to Get Rich. It was a drummer who was talking, and when a drummer talks, it is the province and privilege of everybody else to keep quiet and o listen. First, because nobody else has a hance to get a word in edgeways; and, second, because the drummer oftenest has a better thing to tell than anybody else has. Owing to these facts. The SUN reporter was more than willing to maintain his usual modest and unssuming manner. "You may talk all you please about Yankee

saving, "but when I was down in Tennsesce in May last, I ran across an example of Southrn business enterprise that laid it over anything I ever saw in New England, and I've travelled through nearly every county of that section from the Connecticut River to Mount Katahdin. One day, as I was driving from one town to another because I could make the distance better that way than to wait six hours for a train. I noticed on the fence along the turnpike a showy bill of some kind, and when I got close enough I could read across its top in bright red and green letters the words 'The Circus Is Coming.' Of course, everybody knows what that means to the rural sepulation, and I was not surprised as I rode along further to see men and boys stopping to ead what was on the bills. They were smaller than the circus bills I had been accustomed to, and they didn't show great variety, but a big tent was shown, and there was a great lot of people and a balloon was floating above the canvas. About two-thirds of the way between the towns I came to a blacksmith shop, and I stopped to have a bolt tightened, and as I waited I stepped ever to the side of the shop where one of the ircus bills was posted to read it. The first line read plain enough, but the next one or two surprised me, and in a minute I discovered that instead of a circus, it was a store on wheels, containing everything like one of these big department stores in the city, and at prices to suit every purse. The reading matter on the bills was of the most burid description, and prospective customers could not

LUNCHES FOR C.C.N.Y. BOYS.

NOON SCENES ABOUT THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

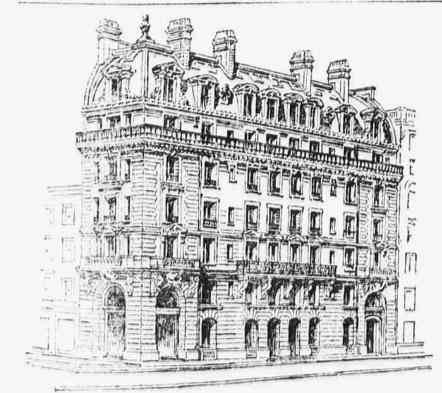
Measures to Protect the Students from the Box Lunch-Free Lunch and Beer Cus Of-The Wares of Mrs. Donnelly, the Old Soldler, and the Push Cart Yenders, There are stateen hundred students in the Calege of the City of New York this year, Never before has it had anything like so many. All the class rooms are overcrowded, and in the workshops there is scarcely elbow room. "Many willing doubt fall to keep up with class requires ments, or their health will give out to the course of the winter, and so the attendance will be trimmed down to more endurable limits, as imppens every year, but just now it is the most crowded educational institution in New York, if not in all the country.

At no time in the day is the numerical force of the students presented more impressively than during the luncheon recest. At twentyfive minutes past 12 o'clock a lig goog sounds somewhere in the upper part of the building, and instantly the boys in the first floor class rooms rush out and down the stairs to the ground floor. They are like the slender stream that breaks through a fissure in the face of a dam-merely an indication of what is comma. Before they have reached the lower level the dam seems to have given way, and the flood pours down, a torrent of boys. They throng the broad stairways, jam the corridors below, and move in two great waves one toward the narrow yard in the rear, which is quickly packed, the other in the direction of Twentythird street.

They indulge in no shouting, no playful scuffler, cone of the rough, hearty, boyish fun one would naturally expect among so many lads. There is a preternatural gravity overshadowing them. Here and there, it is true, one can nick out a sturdy, manly looking lad, with color in his cheeks, and upon inquiry it will be found that he is either from the pure-air territory beyond the Harlem of has had an exceptionally vigorous summer outing; but pale faces, or sallow, waxen complexions and poorly developed forms are saily in the majority. They are typical city boys. of the brainy, ambitious kind, whose taster have led them to prefer the hard study requisite to win admittance here rather than such sports as, even it the streets, give some aid to physical development. There is nothing in the college course that they need so much as football, lacrosse, hurdle races, and boxing.

Many of them bring meagre lunches from home, in their satchels or pockets. These they eat, standing about in the corridors or ingenuity and enterprise." this grummer was yard, and wash them down with tumblers of old water. A booth in the lack yard is occupied by Mrs. Donnelly, a soldier's widow, who has for several years had the privilege of selling to the boys such cheap articles of food as come within their means, and the crowd about her windows is from five to seven deep when the rush begins. She sells a cup of coffee for three cents, a piece of pie or a sandwich for five, cakes, pretzels, apples, and pears for a renny each. But the supplies in front of the building, on the Twenty-third street sidewalk, are much more varied and profuse, and to that field fully half the students seem to resort. Push-cart vendors line the curb for a long distance, offering apples, peaches, pears, and

bananas, all of good quality and at low prices. On the walk are scores of men and boys with baskets and boxes carrying enormous ofles of pretzeis, cakes, small pies, doughnuts, and sandwiches. The article in greatest demand is the crisp and saline pretzel, which is sold for a penny, and, like dried apples, is "very fillin" at the price." Last season there were at one time no fewer than three companies in compotition offering to the students "combination lunch boxes," the atractions of which far exreeded anything the independent dealers could offer. But that enterprise no longer flourishes. A critical boy one day submitted to the sturdy janitor's inspection a lump of something purporting to be pie, extracted from one of those lunch boxes, and the janitor's mildest threat thereupon to the vendor included hamstringing and quartering him if he ever ventured to offer again any such thing as that for sale to a boy in this college. Then President Webb



A trace of the mansard roof, which the distributed by the first of the first of the distributed by the distributed for the curved roof shown in the customers of smright at the street than the customers Italian allows. The use of the mansard is customer that because the height of building innited, although under certain condi-

by architects as one of the best specimens where this recently manifested tendency has because this recently manifested tendency has because the floward & Cauldwell were the first the second of the building and the Forty-third street facade of the building is relieved by a narrow stretch of balcony with an iron railings and three analler balconies with an iron railings. The windows on this disciplination of the best actions and the existing the relieved by a narrow stretch of balcony with an iron railings. The windows on this disciplination of the building and three analler balconies with a floward transfer than the relieved which is the manisard roof, which it is floward was a pit to diminish the difficulty of the building is not florid, and it is relieved with the curved roof shown in the planner of the curved roof shown in the plan